



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL HISTORY, THE INTEREST IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY, AND THE CONCIUSNESS OF HISTORY WITH NASIONALISM ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out whether there is any relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, the interest in the study of history, and the relationship between the history consciousness with the nationalism attitude. The research sample comprised 132 people. The data were collected through a test and a questionnaire. The test was administered to collect data on the understanding of Indonesian national history, while the questionnaire was distributed to collect the data of interest on the learning history, history awareness, and nationalism attitude. The instrument validity was assessed by product moment correlation and the reliability by KR-21 and Cronbach's Alpha formulas. Tests of analysis assumptions consisted of tests of normality, linearity, and multicollinearity. The hypotheses were tested using Pearson's product moment correlation and multiple correlation with relative and effective contributions. The results of the study show that: there is a significant positive relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history and the nationalism attitude. There is a significant positive relationship between the history learning interest and the nationalism attitude. There is a significant positive relationship between the history awareness and the nationalism attitude. There is a significant positive relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, history learning interest, and history awareness as an aggregate and the nationalism attitude.

KEYWORDS: understanding of Indonesian national history, the interest in the study of history, history awareness, nationalism attitude

INTRODUCTION:

Among the young generation is currently indicated that the value of his love to the country decreased. According to the survey conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics, there are 18 of 100 Indonesians who do not know the title of the national anthem of their own Republic. Then 24 people out of 100 people in Indonesia do not memorize the Pancasila and 53 percent of Indonesians do not know the lyrics of the national anthem (<http://www.merdeka.com>).

Globalization which become the major concern of the world today was one of the factors that diminish the sense of nationalism. Every country in the world has to be ready to accept any changes, including Indonesia. This country also need to follow the changes and adjust its self to survive in the globalization era to be stay in its sustainability among the countries in the world. This is allegedly to dissolve the sense of nationalism.

The attitude of nationalism is necessary in the development of student education in schools. Because nationalism is the basis for the coaching of national resilience of Tuahunse (2009). It aims to make the students aware of responsibility as the next generation of competent nation to build this nation. Another goal as the foundation of a nation that is able to strengthen the joints of the national amid the onslaught of globalization process that hit all corners of the country. The influence of globalization among adolescents, especially learners, makes the not ready for change country lose their national identity. This condition is responsible for the fading of the sense of nationalism among students. Cultural uniformity that exists in the current era ultimately shifts the identity of each nation. The fading of the identity of a nation implies that it will threaten the existence of a nation's identity.

Education is one of the efforts to create the new generation of the nation into a excels generation. Education has a very large share in the development and change of the nation because education is able to change people to behave better and morally. Education is an endeavor for human beings to develop their own potential through learning or in other ways known and recognized by society. In addition as a necessity of human life and capable of making man to be mature naturally.

Today the activity of the young generation has changed as the globalization and technological progress. Every country in the world must accept any changes. This also applies to the Indonesian state that must follow the changes and adjust to survive in line with the flow of change as one of the citizens of the world who interact in the midst of the activities of the world community. The rapidly evolving technology caused the moral decline and attitude of the Indonesian nation. Through the various media available, students are easily able to access anything without first filtering which is in accordance with the culture of the Indonesian nation and which are not in line with Indonesian culture. Based on the above descriptions interesting to examine the relationship between understanding the national history of Indonesia, interest in historical learning and historical awareness with the attitude of nationalism.

Based on the observations made it is found that the existing history lessons are implemented less than optimal. Though the success of learning depends on the learning process experienced by someone, both in the classroom and outside the classroom which can be seen from the level of understanding by Fatimah, Kartika, & Niyartama (2010).

Students without high interest are less active, innovative and critical students. Whereas Interests is closely related to the driving factor in a person who helps the person perform appropriate activities by Nurmala (2012).

The degree of historical awareness in history is still sounded badly inherent in history, for example is the history of a collection of facts that all do not realize the value of life. Indeed, historical Consciousness is concerned with previous experiences which reveal the temporal changes in which life in the past and future perspectives lead to the changes that will take place by Clark (2014)

A number of problems found in this research are: less optimal learning history, inactive students, innovative and ciritis and less responding to historical material presented by the teacher, history is still heard have a bad picture inherent in history, for example is a history in the form of a collection of facts all do not realize the value of their use in life and the decline of nationalism because of the influence of globalization, cultural diversity and the development of science and technology. Based on the results of observation this study aims to determine the relationship between understanding the national history of Indonesia with the attitude of nationalism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This research uses quantitative research approach with correlational research type. This study emphasizes the measurement of variables with numbers. The population in this study were students in the three schools as many as 199, using the calculation of formulas from Isacc and Michael obtained until as much as 132.

The result of the validity of national understanding of Indonesian variables indicates as many as 21 items of questions declared valid. The result of the validity of interest in learning history variables showed as many as 20 items declared valid statements. The result of the validity of the historical awareness variable shows that 22 items of statement are valid. The result of the validity of the nationalism attitude variable shows as many as 23 items declared valid.

Testing reliability in this study used the formula coefficient KR-21 and Alpha .. Reliability testing results for the instrument of understanding the national history of Indonesia (X_1), interest in learning history (X_2), awareness of history (X_3) and attitude of nationalism (Y) has a greater value from 0.6, so it can be concluded that all the instruments used are reliable.

Test requirements analysis in this study include normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test. Hypothesis test in this research use product moment correlation and double correlation. The product moment correlation analysis is used to

test the relationship of independent variables to the dependent variable, or used to test the first, second and third hypotheses. Testing is done by using SPSS program. Testing criteria in this study are as follows: H_0 is rejected if $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ and $p > 0,05$.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Based on the first hypothesis testing showed that the correlation between the understanding of national history of Indonesia with the attitude of nationalism of 0.503. The value of significance between the variables of Indonesian national history understanding with the attitude of nationalism is 0.000. It shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history with the attitude of nationalism.

The results of this study are reinforced with relevant theories and research. Arikunto (2009, p.18) explained that understanding is a process that makes a knowledge belong to itself and ultimately affects the process of thinking and acting individually. The ability to understand is very important to achieve the knowledge of the procedure, namely to understand the meaning or concepts, situations and facts that are known. This research is also corroborated by the results of research conducted by Kusmayadi (2017, p.89) there is a positive correlation between the understanding of Indonesian national history with the character of the students. Student character in the research is a positive thing gained from understanding the national history of Indonesia. The positive thing gained from understanding the national history of Indonesia in this study is the attitude of nationalism owned by students.

Tugiyono (2004, pp. 5-6) clarified the opinion of Arikunto on the relation between the understanding of Indonesian national history and the attitude of nationalism. According to him instill an understanding of the past of the Indonesian nation is one of the goals in learning history in school. Students need to be given an understanding of the history of the Indonesian nation to cultivate the attitude of nationalism through the appreciation of the value of our nation's past. So to cultivate a sense of student nationalism in school in need of a means that will evoke that sense. The trick is to instill an understanding of Indonesia's national history. Then the sense of student nationalism will grow as students understand the national history of Indonesia.

Based on second hypothesis testing shows the correlation between interest in learning history with nationalism attitude of 0.599. The value of significance between learning interest variables of history with nationalism attitudes is 0.000. It shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between the interest of learning history with the attitude of nationalism.

The results of this study are reinforced with relevant theories and research. Shaleh (2009, p.226) which explains there is a relationship between the interest of learning history with the attitude of nationalism. The intended relationship is that interest is described as a tendency to pay attention and act on the person, activity or situation that is the object of that interest with pleasure. Acting here is described as an attitude of student nationalism.

This research is also corroborated by the results of research conducted by Hizam (2007, p.7) which explains with the interest of learning in the history of students, will provide the possibility of a more in-depth review of the historical meaning contained in a collection of historical facts and will contribute to the formation attitude of student nationalism. so there is a relationship between interest in learning history and attitude of nationalism.

Based on testing the third hypothesis, it showed the correlation between historical consciousness with nationalism attitude of 0.662. The value of significance between the variable of historical consciousness and the attitude of nationalism is 0.000. It shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between historical consciousness and the attitude of nationalism.

The results of this study are reinforced with relevant theories and research. Latif (2011, p.51) which explains the relationship between historical consciousness and nationalism. The relationship of having a historical awareness will make a nation will not lose the values that are needed everywhere under any circumstances. These values are the nationalism of demonic patriotism and so on.

This is in line with Kartodirdjo's opinion that the spirit of nationalism can not be grown without historical consciousness (Aman, 2009, p.14). Those who have a high understanding of history will tend to express attitudes based on awareness systems that have been awakened in the process of understanding, so that will automatically make a real contribution to the attitude of nationalism. The result of this research is that historical awareness has positive and significant relation with nationalism attitude. The better the historical awareness the better the attitude of student nationalism, and vice versa the less awareness of the diminishing history also the attitude of student nationalism.

Based on the fourth hypothesis testing shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in historical learning and historical awareness with the attitude of nationalism. It is proved statistically with the obtained value of R is 0.780. Then r arithmetic is consulted with r table = 0.176 then r count is greater than r table. It shows

that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in historical learning and historical awareness with the attitude of nationalism. When compared with interpretation table of r value, it has strong relationship strength.

There is a positive relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in historical learning and historical awareness with nationalism attitudes simultaneously shown through the F test, so that obtained F_{hitung} equal to 116,119 with $p < 0,05$. The price is compared with F_{tabel} with dk numerator = 2 and dk denominator = $132 - 2 - 1 = 129$, for error 5% then the price of F_{tabel} is 3.07. Thus F count is greater than F_{tabel} ($F_{hitung} 116,119 > F_{tabel} 3.07$). The relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in historical learning and historical awareness with a significant nationalism attitude with $p < 0.05$ so that the calculation results can be generalized or can apply to the population where the sample was taken ie 132 respondents.

From the coefficient of determination can be seen that the three independent variables contributed as much as 60.8% in the attitude of nationalism. in contributing jointly X_1 variable as much as 19.3%, X_2 variable as much as 33.1% while X_3 variable reach 47.6%. For effective contribution it shows that X_1 is 11.7%, X_2 is 20.1% and X_3 has a big role of 28.9% while the rest is 39.2%, is a variable outside the three variables.

From the calculation of the effective contribution, it is known that the three independent variables in this study are the variables of Indonesian national history comprehension giving effective contribution of 11.7%, the learning interest in the history variable contributes effectively sebesar 20.1% while the historical awareness variable gives the largest effective contribution, 28.9%. The relative contribution of each independent variable from the calculation of national historical understanding of Indonesia is 19.3%, the interest of learning history is 33.1% and 47.6% for historical awareness.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in learning history and awareness of the history with the attitude of nationalism has a positive and significant relationship. If the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in history and historical awareness have a high value then the attitude of nationalism also will be high. Meanwhile, if the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in history and historical awareness is low then the attitude of nationalism also will be low.

CONCLUSION:

The results of this research corroborate the theory that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of Indonesian national history, interest in the study of history and the awareness of history with the nationalism attitude. Based on the results, parents and teachers at schools need to consider to collaborate in improving the understanding of the national history of Indonesia, encourage the interest in study of national history and also raise the awareness of history so that students can improve the attitude of nationalism as well as it should be.

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